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REG. 59. No building now or hereafter used as a stable shall be enlarged or moved nor shall alterations be made without a special permit from the board of health.

REG. 60. A permit granted by the board of health may be revoked whenever in the opinion of the board the public health demands its revocation; the permit is only for the person named therein, is not transferable, and does not follow the real estate, and terminates whenever the person to whom it is granted ceases to occupy the building as a stable.

Factories—Sanitary Regulation—Medical and Surgical Chests. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 28, 1913.)

REG. 61. In compliance with chapter 164 of the acts of 1907 the following list of medical and surgical appliances for the use of all factories where machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose is hereby required; the same to be contained in a suitable case kept for that purpose:

- 2 triangular bandages.
- 12 gauze bandages 2 inches wide.
- 6 gauze bandages 3 inches wide.
- 6 cotton bandages 2 inches wide.
- 6 packages sterile gauze each to contain 1 yard.
- 1 package iodoform gauze.
- 6 packages absorbent cotton each to contain 4 ounces.
- 1 spool "Z. O." adhesive plaster 1 inch wide.
- 1 jar carbolyzed petrolatum.
- 1 ounce bottle creoline or other antiseptic solution.
- 1 bottle antiseptic tablets.
- 1 bottle hydrogen peroxide.
- 1 bottle liquid soap.
- 1 bottle aromatic spirits ammonia.
- 1 pair of scissors.
- 1 pair forceps.
- 1 tourniquet.
- 12 safety pins.

REG. 62. In accordance with section 2, of chapter 503, of the acts of 1907, that "All factories and workshops shall be well lighted, well ventilated, and kept clean. Suitable receptacles for expectoration shall be provided in all factories and workshops by the proprietors thereof, the same to be of such form and construction and of such number as shall be satisfactory to the board of health of the city or town in which the factory or workshop is situated." A cuspidor of enameled iron or steel, 10 inches across the top with perpendicular sides and removable top, will be satisfactory to the board of health. There should be at least one such cuspidor for every 5 or less males and one for every 20 or less females, under ordinary condition. This number should be increased whenever it is found necessary for the convenience of the operatives. The cuspidor should contain an inch of water while in use, be cleaned every day with hot water, and the contents flushed into a sewer if possible, otherwise upon ground fully exposed to sunshine.

Flies—Prevention of Breeding—Foodstuffs. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 28, 1913.)

REG. 63. The presence of flies near or upon foodstuffs which may be eaten without thorough cooking, shall be considered dangerous to the public health and is hereby deemed a nuisance. Ordered that such foodstuffs be forfeited and destroyed by the inspector of food and provisions or the inspector of milk. All manure piles or other places where flies are found to be breeding shall be immediately covered with kerosene or other substance which will prevent their breeding therein.